

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. V. NO. 81.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 239.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (f-1)

F. W. BATHRIK.

TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Resides—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (f-31)

T. BOTSFORD.

SAUDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders promptly attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. (f-31)

J. SAXTON.

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

A. BOULTBEE.

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

R. MOORE.

SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COURT OFFICE, TORONTO. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. (f-36)

JOHN R. JONES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. (f-31)

MANSION HOUSE.

MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Moher. Good Sheds and Stabling, and first-rate accommodations. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. (f-1)

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.

OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. (f-1)

ANGUS M'INTOSH.

ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W. (f-16)

NORTH RICHARDSON.

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect Street, Newmarket. Newmarket, 1855. (f-1)

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 29th, 1855. (f-1)

John T. Stokes.

ARCHITECT and Builder, Sarnia, Canada. West. Gharon, Jan. 25, 1856. (f-51)

Robert Cooke.

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. 1y

INTERNATIONAL.

Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling. **ROBERT H. SMITH**, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (f-41)

DR. PYNE.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER, **RESPECTFULLY** informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (f-15)

Dr. Walter B. Gekkie.

PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHER, **AURORA** (MACHELL'S CORNERS.) **RESIDENCE**—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. Dunn, on Yonge Street. Aurora, May, 1856. (f-15)

W. NOBLE.

CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office on Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

W. & J. EDWARDS.

Stationers, & Blank Book Manufacturers. Dealers in School Books, English and American. PAPER HANGINGS, School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes &c., &c. No. 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. (f-17)

W. B. B.—Orders from the country carefully attended to.

Toronto, July 7, 1856. 1y-23

William Taylor.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Moaley's office. Aurora, 27th June, 1855. (f-21)

BEAON.

Life and Fire Assurance Company, London. Capital—£150,000.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity that he has recently been appointed Agent for the above named Company, and is prepared to transact every description of Life and Fire Assurance business. Rates reasonable, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Canada Office Kingston, C. W., without reference to England. O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (f-10)

ROBERT BRODIE.

BUILDER, &c. RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT.

Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch. Newmarket, Feb. 9th, 1855. (f-51)

Dr. Hackett.

HAS REMOVED to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne. Newmarket, May 8th, 1856. (f-31)

LAMB'S HOTEL.

King Street West, Toronto. THE above FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated one minute's walk from the Railway. Depots and Steamboat Landing. Has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted. The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated. Omnibuses always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats. THOMAS LAMB, Proprietor. Toronto, March 19, 1856. (f-51)

Circular.

J. G. Gekkie, 70, Yonge Street. WOULD invite inspection of his large Spring arrival of British and American Publications, in every department of Literature. Toronto, May 17, 1856. (f-16)

WILLIAM V. SOUTHIARD.

CARPENTER AND JOINER. AFTER completing the contract of Mr. D. Sutherland's Mill at Newmarket; also, all the Carpenter Work of the Station Buildings at Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, Lefford, Bell Ewart and Barrie; also, a contract of Elbow Bridge on the O. & N. H. Railroad, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared with all the necessary Tools, Tackles and Jackscrews. For the erection, raising, turning and moving of any description of buildings or bridges. Sash and Doors on hand. Shop—on Water Street, near the Bridge. AN APPRENTICE WANTED. Newmarket, April 10, 1856. (f-10)

New Waggon and Carriage Shop.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a WAGGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP. In his new premises, Simcoe Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and despatch. Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere. ROBERT MURRAY. Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 1y-17

To Friends in the Country.

A. H. EARL, **RESPECTFULLY** announces to his friends in the country, that his Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, is now open for inspection; and being much larger and more extensive than formerly; and having purchased under favorable circumstances, great bargains may be expected. A call is respectfully solicited. No. 24, Yonge Street, Toronto, May 25, 1856. (f-15)

JOHN C. GRIFFITH & CO.

General Grocers, WINE and Spirit Merchants, dealers in all kind of Food. PRODUCE & PROVISIONS, Wholesale and Retail, No. 156, Yonge Street, Corner of Shuter Street, Toronto. (f-15)

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Toronto, July 7, 1856. 1y-23

Poetry.

Agricultural Ode.

By W. O. BRYANT.

Far back in ages
The plough with wreaths was crowned,
The hands of kings and sages
Entwined the chaplet round;
Till men of spoil
Disdained the toil
By which the world was nourished,
And blood and pillage were the soil
In which their laurels flourished;
Now the world her fault deprecates—
The guilt that stains her story,
And weeps her crime amid the cares
That formed her earliest glory.

The throne shall crumble,
The diadem shall fall,
The tribes of kings shall tumble
On the pride of those who reigned,
And we shall lay
His pomp away;
The pomp that hedges cherish,
The glory earned in deadly fray
Shall fade, decay and perish.
Honor waits over all the earth,
Through endless generations—
The art that calls the harvest forth,
And feeds the expectant nations.

Literature.

The Interpid Passenger.

BY LIEUTENANT MURRAY.

I took passage from Liverpool on a fine looking English liner, and we hoped to make the run to New York inside of twenty days. It was during the Irish exodus which was at its height some five years since, and we had at least two hundred passengers of that nationality in the ship, with about twenty cabin passengers. The ship, however, was a large and well formed vessel, and I saw no reason, on a casual examination, why she would not prove reasonably comfortable. I had made the outward trip in a steamer, and chose a sailing vessel on my return, for sake of the variety it would afford.

Scarcely had we discharged the pilot and fairly laid our course, before I saw unmistakable evidence that in my choice of a vessel I had probably been unfortunate. From a somewhat extensive experience with the sea and the belongings of a ship, I naturally found myself at the outset, inclined to observe the character of the captain, officers and crew to the safety of whose management so large a number of human beings had entrusted themselves. The captain alone seemed to possess a degree of intelligence which his station demanded, while his mates I saw not one who looked outwardly as though fitted for a station of trust. Indeed, the first officer I was satisfied was three-fourths intoxicated from the very outset, and continued so the end of the voyage.

The crew were honest enough, as such ships' companies go, and under proper lead & discipline would doubtless have done well under any ordinary circumstances. To balance this apparent want of excellence in the crew and officers, the ship itself was a staunch eight-hundred tonner, of a fine model, nearly new, and this only her second voyage. Everything about her worked easily, and she steered like a pilot boat. Consoling myself with these reflections, I resolved to be watchful and hope for the best, but would much have preferred to be on dry land than taking passage in a ship the skill of whose officers I distrusted.

The cabin passengers were soon pleasantly acquainted with each other, and the time passed agreeably for some eight days in the playing of games, cards, clapping, etc. I was particularly pleased with the appearance of one couple, a lady of some nineteen years, and a gentleman of perhaps twenty-two. From casual observation, I could easily make out a story connected with them. The lady and her father, a wealthy New York retired merchant, were on their way home after a few months' travel upon the continent and the young gentleman, also an American, who had doubtless met their acquaintance somewhere abroad, was returning in their company exercised with the tenderest sentiments towards the daughter. Further than this, it was also easily discernible that the father from some cause looked coldly upon the advances that were respectfully but tenderly made by the young lady's companion.

On the passenger list, displayed in the cabin the young man's name stood plain Mr. Hammond, and without making further inquiry of the other than simply to settle the name and identity of each, we had, with travellers' privilege, fallen into an agreeable intimacy with each other as well as the rest of the cabin passengers. Young Hammond seemed to be seriously affected in his spirits after a few days of the passage had transpired, evidently on account of the restraint which the father's coolness placed upon his intercourse with the lady already referred to, and who on her part, at least, exhibited the most lively interest in his pleasant attentions. With unobtrusive perseverance, he was still her companion at her morning and evening walks upon the deck, and by pleasant and intelligent conversation seemed to make himself agreeable at times even to the father.

Mr. Edwards was an individual of much character, evidently proud of his daughter, whose appearance showed her to have been reared in the most aristocratic manner, and I could easily divine that it must be from want of property and position on the part of young Hammond that his suit did not thrive with the father. All this at the time was of course but surmise on my part, but it was true, as I have since then chanced to discover.

It was very fresh morning on our tenth day out of port, when Mr. Edwards and his daughter biding the weather rather to hoisterous for comfort upon deck, were about to go below. Young Hammond was regretting this as it would deprive him of the few moments of private conversation which he had anticipated at this period, and which could hardly take place in a somewhat crowded cabin. Captain Goss had for some object gone quite forward, and with one arm resting over the starboard cat-head, was making examination on the ship's 'fore foot', when suddenly the cry of 'man overboard' started us all, and looking forward to where the captain had just stood, we observed that he had disappeared.

Instead of either of the ship's officers immediately taking matters in hand, there at once arose a babel of voices, each one suggesting some expedient, and two or three foremost hands jumping into a quarter boat began to prepare for lowering it into the sea. I hastily looked towards the first mate; a glance was sufficient. He seemed to be stupid, either half drunk or feigning it. Perhaps he did not know what to do; if he was as stupid as he appeared, this was the case. I saw young Hammond seize hold of the after booby hatch and together we threw it into the sea, while he exclaimed: 'Never fear, Captain Goss. We will pick you up!'

'Let go the grips of that boat,' shouted young Hammond in a tone of command such as we had not yet heard on board. 'No boat can live in this sea.'

The men instinctively obeyed, and seemed at once inspired by the confidential tones in which they were addressed.

'Cast adrift a dozen of those life buoys,' continued he who had thus subsistently taken command of the ship.

'Ay, ay, sir,' said a score of ready voices.

'Now lay aloft, one of you, and keep the run of that hatch!' for we could already discover the captain making himself fast to it by means of his neckcloth and handkerchief.

'Mr. Reed,' continued young Hammond, addressing the first mate, who seemed to be partially aroused, 'all hands on deck, sir; call up the watch.'

'What would you do, sir?' asked the mate respectfully, for spite of the apparent impropriety, he was awed into obedience by the prompt manliness of young Hammond.

'We must work the ship to windward and come down upon him. Brace her sharp up, and bring her close by wind, with a will, sir, with a will—there's no time to lose.'

Whether the obvious propriety of these orders struck the mate, I cannot say; but they were instantly obeyed. Young Hammond himself, seizing a deck trumpet, issued the necessary directions in detail, and with that firm and calm decision that inspired every soul with entire confidence. The ship was at the time of the accident under double-reefed topsails, reefed courses, jib and spanker, running at the rate of twelve knots, the wind abeam; consequently, before these orders were accomplished the hatch on which the captain was floating was nearly two miles dead to windward of the ship, which had drifted to leeward.

As we have seen, the sea was too rough to lower a boat, and the only chance therefore, of saving the captain was to work to windward of him; and now it was that our intrepid young passenger exhibited a skill and ability in handling the ship that amazed the oldest tar on board. He accomplished it in beautiful style, while the mates and men obeyed him without a moment's hesitation. Before the ship was close about the captain was on the weather quarter three miles distant. We could not fetch him on the next by nearly a hundred yards, but as we passed, we could see him distinctly amid the breaking spray, and young Hammond jumping into the main aboards, bailed through his trumpet:

'Hold on, captain; we'll be back in a few minutes.'

Whether he could hear these encouraging words or not, he understood the motions of the ship perfectly, and taking off his tarpaulin which fastened beneath his chin, waved it over his head! Another tack of three miles, and we weathered him.

'Haul up the mainmast!' was the brief, prompt order of young Hammond at the appropriate moment.

'Ay, ay, sir.'

'Throw the main topsail to the mast now, Mr. Reed.'

'Ay, ay, sir, the mate.'

And the ship drifted gradually down upon the captain.

'Range along here, a dozen of ye, on this lee side, with lines and hooks, to grapple the hatch,' ordered Hammond.

'Ay, ay, sir,' was the intelligent answer of the men.

'Two of you rig a running bowline, and stand by throw it round the captain. Steady, now, steady all of ye.'

He was implicitly obeyed. In ten minutes after, Captain Goss was safely in his cabin, and in a few hours was again at his station on deck.

The moment that Captain Goss was carried below, young Hammond walking towards the first mate, landed him the deck trumpet to signify, in nautical etiquette, that he once more yielded him the command; but as he did so, least, arose from the entire company three deafening cheers for his gallantry and the skill he had displayed, that made the ship fairly tremble in every timber!

'By the heavens above us,' said the mate as he took the insignia of his office, 'you are a man, every inch of you, and there's Jack Reed's hand upon it, be ye who you may!'

Young Hammond made no reply, but gently sunk into his former position, and returned to the cabin.

I know not what passed between him and Captain Goss, but I overheard the end. 'Not ten men in the British service could have saved me, though from the first moment I heard your voice on deck, I knew there was a hand on board that understood what was necessary.'

As much as the manhood of young Hammond's conduct delighted me, its result upon Mr. Edwards was to me quite as gratifying. There was no longer any coldness on the part

Below.

of the father that beautiful girl towards her new friend. Both father and daughter had witnessed the entire scene which we have so hastily described, and young Hammond was admitted to their confidence and intimacy, as he also became the idol of the whole ship's company.

The confidence thus remarkably inspired ultimately resulted in an engagement which terminated in a most happy and appropriate marriage.

Arrived at New York, after we were dressed for landing and as young Hammond was bidding Miss Edwards over the ship's side, I observed that he wore the dress uniform of an officer of the United States Navy!

A Dinner-day.

HOW A FAMILY LIVED ON IT.

The city editor of the New York Tribune tells the following story of a poor widow of that city:

'I had,' she said, 'one day last week, only one dime in the world, and that was to feed me and my children all day; for I would not ask for credit and I could not borrow, and I never did beg. I did live through the day, and did not go hungry. I fed myself and family with one dime.'

'How.'

'Oh, that was not all. I bought fuel, too.'

'What, with one dime.'

'Yes, with one dime. I bought two cents worth of coke because that is cheaper than coal, and besides I could kindle it with a piece of paper and my little bits of charcoal, that some careless boy dropped in the street just in my path. With three cents I bought a shaggy piece of salt pork—half fat and half lean. There might have been half a pound of it—the man did not weigh it. Now half my money was gone, and the show for breakfast, dinner, and supper, was certainly a very poor one. With the rest of my dime I bought four cents worth of white beans. By-the-by, I got those at night, and soaked them in tepid water on a neighbor's stove till morning. I had one cent left. I bought one cent's worth of corn meal, and the grocery man gave me a red pepper pod.

'What was that for?'

'What a little—you shall know. Of all things peppers and onions are appreciated by the poor in winter, because they help to keep them warm. With my meal I made three dumplings, and the pork and pepper pod I put into the pot with beans and plenty of water, for the pork was salt, and boiled the whole two hours, and then we had breakfast, for it was time for the children to go to school. We ate one of the dumplings, and each had a plate of the soup for breakfast, and a very good breakfast it was.

'I kept my pot boiling as long as my coke lasted, and at dinner we ate half the meat, half the soup, and one of the dumplings. We had the same allowance for supper; and the children were better satisfied than I have sometimes seen them when our food has cost five times as much. The next day, we had another dime—it was all I could earn, for all I could get to do—two pairs of men's drawers each day, at five cents a pair—bind out that we lived well. We had a change, too, for instead of corn meal and beans, I got four cents' worth of potatoes—small potatoes, because I could get more of them I washed them clean so as not to waste anything by paring, and cut them up and boiled them all to pieces with the meat and meal.'

'Which went furthest?'

'I can't say. We ate it all each day, and didn't feel the want of more, though the children said, 'ma, don't you wish you had a piece of bread and butter to finish off with?'

'It would have been good to be sure, but bless me, what would a dime's worth of bread and butter be for a family?'

'And I had another change the next day.'

'What, for another dime?'

'Yes, that was all we had, day after day. We had to live on it. It was very hard, to be sure, but it has taught me something.'

'What is that?'

'That poor people could live a great deal cheaper and better than they do, if they knew how to economize their food.'

'What was your next change?'

'Oh, yes, I was about to tell you that. Well, I went to the butcher's the night before and bought five cents' worth of little scrap pieces of lean beef, and I declare I think I got as much as a pound; and this I cut into bits, and soaked over night—an all important process for a soup or a stew—cooking it in the same water. Then I bought two cents' worth of potatoes and one cent's worth of meal—that made the eight cents; two had to go for fuel every day, and the paper I got my purchases in, served for kindling. The meal I made up into stiff dough, and worked it into little round balls as big as grapes, and the potatoes I cut up into slices, and together made a stew of chowder, seasoned with small onions and part of a pepper pod that I got with the potatoes. It was very good, but it did not go quite so far as the soup, either day, or else the fresh meat tasted so good that we wanted to eat more. But I can tell you, small as it may seem to you, there is a great deal of good eating in one dime.'

'So there is—what a pity everybody don't know it. What a world of good might be done with a dime.'

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'I can't say. We ate it all each day, and didn't feel the want of more, though the children said, 'ma, don't you wish you had a piece of bread and butter to finish off with?'

'It would have been good to be sure, but bless me, what would a dime's worth of bread and butter be for a family?'

'And I had another change the next day.'

'What, for another dime?'

'Yes, that was all we had, day after day. We had to live on it. It was very hard, to be sure, but it has taught me something.'

'What is that?'

'That poor people could live a great deal cheaper and better than they do, if they knew how to economize their food.'

'What was your next change?'

'Oh, yes, I was about to tell you that. Well, I went to the butcher's the night before and bought five cents' worth of little scrap pieces of lean beef, and I declare I think I got as much as a pound; and this I cut into bits, and soaked over night—an all important process for a soup or a stew—cooking it in the same water. Then I bought two cents' worth of potatoes and one cent's worth of meal—that made the eight cents; two had to go for fuel every day, and the paper I got my purchases in, served for kindling. The meal I made up into stiff dough, and worked it into little round balls as big as grapes, and the potatoes I cut up into slices, and together made a stew of chowder, seasoned with small onions and part of a pepper pod that I got with the potatoes. It was very good, but it did not go quite so far as the soup, either day, or else the fresh meat tasted so good that we wanted to eat more. But I can tell you, small as it may seem to you, there is a great deal of good eating in one dime.'

'So there is—what a pity everybody don't know it. What a world of good might be done with a dime.'

Foreign and Colonial.

From Barbados.

We have news from Barbados to the 11th instant. There was a scarcity of most articles of American produce at all the islands. Three vessels had recently arrived from the French islands in quest of flour, but went away without any. The old crop of sugar, which exceeded an average yield, having been disposed of, business was very dull. The growing crops were very promising. Barbados was quite healthy.

The Bridgetown Liberal says:—The vessels of the

New Advertisements.

Victor's College—John Rolph.
List of Letters—Newmarket.
Notice—R. D. Constance.
Auction—S. Trent.
Auction—Wm. Rich.
Cavalry Birds—J. R. Hinchey.
Tobacco—J. B. Bond.
Tobacco—J. B. Bond.
Tobacco—J. B. Bond.
Cash for Wheat—Joseph Bogart.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Sept. 8th, 1856.

General Summary.

King Township Agricultural Society held their Fall Show on the 6th of October, at the old stand, below the bridge, at the 13th of October next.

Remember the meeting to be held in the Court House, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock p. m., in reference to the Town Line West Road. A full attendance is desired.

We direct attention to an advertisement from Mr. Jonathan Dean, announcing an extensive sale of Farm Stock, &c. The sale takes place on the 10th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

A public meeting, called by the Reeve of Whitby, takes place on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Village of Lemmerville, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning His Excellency to order a new Election forthwith.

Attention is directed to the Advertisement of Messrs. R. & S. Son, Hardware Merchants, Toronto. On going to the city to make purchases, our friends would do well to give this establishment a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The North York Branch Agricultural Society held their Fall Show in Newmarket, on Wednesday, the 8th of October next. All entries to be made with the Secretary before 10 o'clock a. m. Stock must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor, and produce to be given by the competitor for prizes.

Our friend at Oakley Farm, S. Trent, Esq., announces to-day that about the first of October next he will dispose of his large Herd of Cattle, Sheep, &c. As a stock breeder Mr. Trent is known in this part of the country; it is therefore useless in us to urge an attendance at the sale.—See Advertisement.

A large and influential meeting was held in Nottawasaga, in the Saugeen District to pass an opinion relative to the various candidates seeking the suffrages of the people in that constituency for the Upper House, during this week. Although no vote was taken, Mr. McMurrich is said to have been the popular man.

Mr. Wm. Wallis is adding to the appearance of Main Street, by building three new shops in front of his late residence. Go ahead, Newmarket; we rejoice to see that a progressive spirit is apparently seizing hold of the people. New Buildings are being erected and old ones thoroughly repaired and renovated, in various localities in the place. Again we say, go ahead.

The Dinner to Gov. Brown, Esq., M. P., at Bradford takes place on the 17th inst. Tickets may be had in Newmarket, at the Store of Mr. Donald Sutherland, Water Street. No doubt, the occasion will be one of deep interest, and will tend materially to effect Mr. Robinson as a Representative—either for good or evil.

A County meeting of the Electors of Smith Wellington, called by the Warden, Chas. Allan, Esq., was held in the Court House, Guelph, on Tuesday last. Several resolutions, commendatory of the present Government, were adopted. The country, from East to West, is declaring against the Coalition: why does not His Excellency accede to the demands of the people?

The Colonist of Wednesday last, in speaking of the Queen's District says:—"The District has, nominally, two or three candidates; but really but one, who is Mr. Simpson. The moment Dr. Lowe declined, Mr. Simpson's election became no longer a question. Of the propriety of Dr. Lowe's retiring, or of Mr. Simpson's merits, we have our own opinion. As it stands, the latter's election is certain, whether opposed or unopposed."

It is expected that Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet will be a candidate for the Rideau District. Should he be returned, the chances of a new election for the Lower House will be slim indeed. If the ministry possess, as their organs maintain, the confidence of the country, what have they to fear by an appeal to the people? The truth is they have been playing a wishy-washy game—fast and loose—in the vain hope of striking upon some string that will give forth a pleasing sound to the Electors of Canada; but all to no purpose thus far.

Through our friend, Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P., we have received the Appendix to the Journals for 1855,—for which we tender our thanks; but how is it that Journals of the late and former Sessions have not been sent us. Surely if we are entitled to parliamentary documents, the Statutes, &c., we are entitled to a copy of the Journals. When a copy is obtained, we shall endeavor to give our readers a synopsis of the votes on all important divisions. Will the Clerk of the Assembly be kind enough to forward a copy?

More Unanimity!

The North York Demonstration made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. It was a very successful meeting, moreover. Nothing less than a Squire, except two Doctors and the Secretary.

The Meeting consisted of a radical M. P., two Doctors, and eleven Squires.—14.

The foregoing we clip from a ministerial hack called the Toronto Times. No doubt the people of King will read with surprise the precious morceau; and at the same time would be

glad to learn by what rule the work connected with the Times, is capable of reducing above 100 intelligent, practical farmers to "Eleven" Squires, "two Doctors" and one "radical M. P." The paragraph above quoted is a fair specimen, and one of a regular series of misrepresentations, manufactured by the Toronto Times, for the purpose of making the Times office. It is only necessary for us to state, that the journal from which the above detectable extract is taken, is the only one possessing sufficient capacity or extension of conscience in Upper Canada, to defend all the iniquities of the Coalition. A stranger, judging from the laudations of the Times, would be led to consider the present Administration the most persevering, self-denying, and attentive to the wants and requirements of the country that ever ruled the Colony; but a very large majority of the people hold them in detestation, and consider their game completely "played out."

Meeting in East Gwillimbury.

The Ministry again Condemned.

The second public meeting in this Riding was held in the Town Hall, Sharon, yesterday, called by the Reeve of East Gwillimbury at the request of a largely signed Requisition. The Meeting was attended by parties from all parts of the Township, by respectable and leading men; and the most enthusiastic feeling prevailed.

The proceedings commenced by the Reeve reading the Requisition, when it was moved by Mr. John Terry, seconded by Mr. Wm. Doan, "That H. D. Stiles, Esq., be requested to act as Chairman to the meeting."—Carried.

Mr. John Terry was then chosen Secretary, and the meeting declared organized.

The Chairman said it was unnecessary for him to take up the time of the meeting by any remarks he might feel disposed to offer as there were others present more capable of addressing them. The subject before them was one of deep interest to all,—and of great consequence to the country. Some asked the question,—"Where were we to get a better Government than the present?" In answer, he thought we could not get a worse one. The Chairman concluded by remarking that the meeting was duly organized and it was for them to take such steps as might be considered proper.

Moved by Mr. S. Howard and seconded by Mr. B. W. Howard,—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the present Government does not possess the confidence of the people, and that their only wish to remain in office is to enrich themselves at the expense of the country."—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Moses Knight, Esq., J. P., seconded by Mr. D. McLeod,—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Governor General ought to dissolve the present Parliament and issue writs for a new election immediately."

Mr. Knight, in supporting the foregoing resolution, said:—He believed the cry against the present Administration was universal, and that it was the general opinion of the country that the present Parliament did not represent the views of the people. The Legislature was made up of a set of robbers, and it was time the country unmistakably expressed their disgust with such proceedings. Few are aware of the enormous tax we have to pay in consequence of the bad management of our present rulers. Millions are squandered upon unprofitable lines of Railroads—Railroads that will never pay one farthing of the principal. The reckless way our Government were managing the public affairs, would take a life-time to overcome. These were his reasons in part, for proposing the resolution. The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

Mr. Terry said he was satisfied that the views expressed by this meeting were the views of the whole Township. He considered Mr. Hincks chargeable, to a great extent, for the corruption of the present Government. Being a poor man when he first entered Parliament, he at once rose to opulence and wealth; and his successors have endeavored to follow in his wake. He was satisfied that if Parliament was dissolved, the voice of the Legislature would be entirely changed.

Moved by Mr. Hains, seconded by Mr. Judah Doan,—

"That this meeting heartily approves of the independent course pursued by the present Opposition in the House of Assembly, and hereby tender thanks for the able manner in which they exposed the frauds and peccolating schemes of the present Administration."—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. J. T. Stokes, seconded by Mr. Benj. Lepard,—

"That the Reeve be requested to embody the substance of the foregoing resolutions adopted by this meeting, in a Petition, and forward it to the Governor General without delay."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jacob Lundy, seconded by Mr. Geo. Stokes,—

"That this meeting begs to tender its thanks to the members of the Legislative Council for the energetic stand taken by them in opposing the £250,000 loan of the Lower House, for the erection of Parliament Buildings at Quebec."—Carried.

Moved by Job. Hughes, Esq., J. P., and seconded by Mr. Peter Lepard,—

"That this meeting entirely approves of the course pursued by Joseph Hartman, Esq., during the late Session of Parliament."—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Hartman being called upon to reply said:—In coming here this day he had no idea—no expectation of hearing such an expression; and he felt it due to them that he should acknowledge the confidence manifested by the adoption of the resolution. The resolutions of the meeting to-day be said met with his approval. [Our limited space prevents us from following the speaker through his speech; but

no may remark, he was listened to with attention—particularly while speaking of the manner in which the Grand Trunk first got their charter and the subsequent legislation on that subject; of the way in which the Clergy Reserve Question was settled; of the repeated attempts to destroy our present School system, and of his future course. He was repeatedly cheered; and the meeting appeared evidently satisfied with his views in regard to these questions.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of the same, and the meeting adjourned.

Seed Fair.

A Seed Fair was held at Holland Landing, on Friday last, the 29th ult., under the auspices of the East Gwillimbury Agricultural Society. Eleven entries were made with the secretary, as competitors for prizes; and the samples exhibited would do credit to any Township in Upper Canada. The following premiums were awarded:—

1st prize—Mr. J. Compton, \$10; 2nd prize, Mr. B. W. Howard, \$6; 3rd prize, Mr. R. Powell, \$4.

Considering this was the first fair held by the Society, they have every reason for encouragement; and the opportunity presented for changing seed wheat, should induce the farming community to uphold them by contributing to their maintenance. We wish the Society every success in its laudable endeavors to promote the growth of Canada's staple production.

The Beginning of the End.

THE DEATH KNELL OF QUACERAT.

"Oh, blessed health!" exclaims Sterne, "it is thou who enlargeth the soul and openest all its powers to receive instruction, and to relish virtue. He that has thee has little else to wish for; he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants everything with thee." The truth of this apostrophe every one must acknowledge; poor Sterne spoke from sad experience. And yet, almost as every man is with the truth herein expressed, no mortal could compute the numbers who ruin themselves in body, mind, and fortune by neglecting to employ the proper remedies when health fails. How is this neglect to be remedied? The evil has become so consecrated by age, that the man who undertakes to amend it requires no ordinary hardihood, such a man is Professor Holloway.

The honest laborer in the cause of humanity finds no sadder discouragement, than in the complacent indifference with which people prefer rather to endure a long existing evil, than to incur the trouble necessary to get rid of it. The more aged an error has become, the more difficult it is to remove it. This is true in an especial manner of the art of healing, as it was known and practiced before the advent of this wonderful genius whose mission has been to re-establish the treatment of human ailments in a rational way.

One by one the venerable abuses that have disgraced the past are disappearing, and among the rest, the errors that have crept into medical practice have got their dismissal papers, and are obliged, to use a vulgar phrase, "to cut and run." Where, it may be asked, are the proofs? Proofs! Why, there is one great, patent and fact, which has been staring the world in the face for the last twenty years, and working its way through popular prejudice into popular favor with a success which is the most unquestionable evidence of its power as a proof. The Medicines of Professor Holloway have been silently but powerfully effecting a change in the science of physic which the world itself has begun to wonder at. It is well known that the causes of all the diseases and sufferings to which people are subject are very few, although their indications may be numerously varied. The old plan of curing diseases was by affecting their results without affecting their primary causes. Professor Holloway initiated a new mode of treatment by the discovery of his Pills and Ointment, which, whilst immediately grappling with the ultimate symptoms, reach also to the seat of the disease and eradicate the first causes, thus destroying all subsequent liability to similar affections. We do not mean to praise the Pills and Ointment. We confine ourselves to stating facts, and are perfectly satisfied that no eulogy is needed. They speak for themselves.—*Mobile Register.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New Era.
DEAR SIR—In the last number of your excellent paper, you published the law passed last Session for the benefit of insolvent debtors, prefacing it with a wonder what the Toronto Journals were about that they did not herald the introduction of such a law to the Country. Will you be kind enough to state your objections to that law, and very much oblige one who is, unfortunately, an insolvent.

September 4th, 1856.

[We are not aware of having raised any objections to the law referred to, but presuming that our correspondent is desirous that we should state our views relative to the Act, we shall endeavor to do so shortly.—Ed. Era.]

At a ball given by the British Consul at San Francisco to celebrate the Queen's birthday, a merchant asked a young lady to dance the next polka with him; she replied:—"No, sir, I never propose a head; first come; first served, is my ticket!"

Foreign and Colonial.

Mr. Beatty in Saugeen.

Yesterday's Leader gives an account of a meeting convened by Mr. Beatty, in Orlia, and states that about 1000 delegates were present, and passed resolutions unanimously in his favor. From other sources we have received a very different version of the affair. The meeting took place in a tavern, no doubt upon the auspices of that tavern-keeper who controls seven votes. Instead of 1000, not more than 10 or 12, including the Chairman and Secretary and the movers and seconders of the two resolutions, took part in the proceedings. In an adjoining apartment a considerable number were assembled, led there by curiosity to see the Beattyite master, but they were fully abstained from identifying themselves with the meeting, beyond frequently calling in to Mr. Beatty to give an explanation in reference to the "Turkpie roads," with which his name has become disagreeably associated. So far as we could learn, Mr. Beatty vouchsafed no explanation. Mr. D. Morrison and Mr. R. Davis accompanied the candidate, and exhausted all their powers of eloquence, which the outsiders reported were not very great, in recommending the man of Leather and Literature to the suffrages of the tavern-keeper, his seven votes, and the three or four others who constituted the meeting. An Irish Roman Catholic schoolmaster then delivered his views on the Separate School question, and closely interrogated the candidate with a view to elicit his views. Mr. Beatty returned answers that completely satisfied his questioner, and making a bold bid for Roman Catholic support, declared himself opposed to a national system of education, and in favour of the State assisting each denomination to educate its own adherents.

The Roman Catholic schoolmaster was well pleased with the candidate's educational views, and promised to do what he could to advance his interests. Mr. Beatty also, we are informed, in whitewashing the Lower Canadian policy of the Ministry, ventured to denounce the call for Representation by Population, as a mere party cry. Taking hold of an argument which he thought would have weight with a country audience, he stated that the effect of that measure would be to throw political power into the hands of the cities and towns, at the expense of rural constituencies. Mr. Beatty will find few whom he can deceive with so flimsy a pretence. Every intelligent yeoman meets will be able to tell him that what the country demands is no matter of town versus township, but that the population of Upper Canada shall be fairly represented in the Legislature, that their interests may no longer be sacrificed to the dictation of Lower Canada, and that with nothing short of this will the people be satisfied. We are glad to find Mr. Beatty displaying himself in his true colours. He would have acted more wisely for his own interests had he staid at home, for the better he and his political platform are known, the greater will be the certainty that on the election-day his name will stand at the foot of the poll.—*Globe.*

TERRIBLE AFFRAY—FIVE MEN STABBED.—Last evening (Sunday) two men named William Sutton and Richard Purcell, were walking near the corner of Genesee and O'Connell Streets, when an affray took place between them and several men whom they met. How the affray commenced we can learn only from rumor. Accounts are so different that we shall await the legal investigation, which we are informed by the city attorney, S. V. R. Cooper, Esq., will take place to-morrow morning. During the fight five men were stabbed, and according to most of the rumors, it was all done by one man and with one knife. The following are the names of the persons stabbed: Patrick May—3 cuts—all on the left side of his back near the shoulder. Thomas Rogers—1 cut on the left cheek. James McRae—1 cut on the right thigh. A very bad flesh wound. John Harmon—5 cuts, 3 on the head and 2 on the back. All had wounds; John Mulhall—2 cuts, 1 on the left breast within about an inch of the heart. This last mentioned wound is very provoking. The knife entered the left lung a considerable distance. Drs. Lansing, Briggs, and A. C. Taber assisted by Dr. P. Hamilton, surgeon dentist, dressed all of the wounds. Dr. Briggs stated this morning that the greatest danger to Mulhall was yet to come, as it was impossible to tell what would be the effect, when inflammation would set into the wound. Wm. Sutton, Richard Purcell and a man named John Phillips, have been arrested as the perpetrators of the deed. Purcell is said to be the man that did the stabbing. He was seen a short time after the affray in the "Marble Pillar Saloon," and gave his version of the fight to S. C. Wilkes the proprietor. He took occasion to say in reply to a question as to why he did not run away, that he should not run as he had only acted in self-defence. How this may turn out remains to be seen from the investigation.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—It is our painful duty, this week, to record the political death of L. Larwell, Esq., M. P., for this County. This gentleman was found hanging by the neck, (in effigy) from the popular tree opposite the residence of Mr. W. E. Eberts, on the morning of the 3rd inst., with a large placard posted on his back. "The Traitor," which leads us to suppose, that the crime for which he was suspended, was for treasonable practices towards the Electors of Kent. Now, that he has suffered the extreme penalty of the law, may his political ashes rest in peace. It is hinted that the profound and erudite, and lately imported Editor of the Planet, whose head has hardly become clarified from the effects of a sea voyage, and who has succeeded in Job in getting to himself a reputation for his profound knowledge, extensive attainments, and skilful delineations of political characters, to say nothing of his acquaintance with theological subjects, and his happy appreciation of religious principles, is to be employed, to write the political Biography of the late gifted and brilliant Statesman, L. Larwell, Esq., M. P.—a subject which will give full scope to the peculiar genius of this gentleman. In this department of Belles Lettres.—*Kent Advertiser.*

The Montreal Argus states that Hon. Mr. Chabot is to succeed late Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet in the Judgeship vacated by the death of that gentleman. The Argus admits Mr. Chabot's capacity, as a lawyer, and his integrity as a man, but nevertheless, quarrels with the appointment, and finds in arguments for an elective judiciary.—*Leader.*

A fatal accident occurred on the Buffalo and Erie (Lake Shore) Railroad, on Wednesday night. The locomotive "Buffalo" exploded, about 11 o'clock p. m., killing the Engineer and Fireman, and throwing 13 freight cars off the rails. The name of the engineer killed was Edward Willis, who lived at Erie, and has left a family. The Fireman was blown into a field 175 feet from the track, his body completely stripped. Half of the engineer's head was blown off, and he was found near the wreck. A brakeman was blown 50 or 60 feet, and is scalded, but will recover. The cars were empty except the forward one which was loaded with sheep, about two-thirds of which were blown to pieces. The boiler opened just back of the dome, and while the train was moving. The engine was blown clear from the track, carrying the tender with it.—*Globe.*

The Journal de Quebec, in endeavouring to make its readers understand the Upper Canada Separate School question says that one of the difficulties has arisen from the circumstances that the families of the Catholics of Upper Canada are more numerous than those of the Protestants; so that more Catholic than Protestant children attend school, in proportion to the number of heads of families. What possible conception there can be between acknowledging the Pope, and having a large family, it is difficult to perceive. The Journal makes the important admission that the Catholics of Upper Canada are better treated by the existing School Law than the Protestants of Lower Canada, because they receive proportionally a larger amount of the Provincial School funds, while like them they receive the whole of their local taxation.—*Whig.*

Accounts from Nicaragua state that General Walker had received an overwhelming majority for President, and was inaugurated on the 12th ult., with imposing ceremonies. Don Fernan, the provincial President, delivered an address, resigning the reins of office, and administered the official oath to General Walker, in the presence of an immense and enthusiastic assemblage. General Walker delivered an inaugural address, in which the programme of his administration of the foreign and domestic concerns of the republic was laid down. The country was tolerably quiet. Rivas held possession of Leon, and a party of Chamoristas were in the vicinity of Chontales. As soon as the rainy season is over, it is expected the allied forces of the northern Central American States will commence hostile operations, and General Walker is fully in need of the sword of war to repel the invaders.—*Leader.*

The advocates of a revision of the present standard edition of the Bible, in England, have formed themselves into an association called the Anglo-Biblical Institute. They urge the importance of the undertaking, on the ground that the original languages of the Holy Scripture are better understood now than they were in the reign of King James I., and much light has been thrown on the idioms and grammatical peculiarities of the original, by the skill and researches of late scholars. Also because very few ancient copies of the original texts were then known, or brought into use; whereas of the Hebrew and Greek versions of the ancient scriptures thousands of manuscripts have since been brought to light, which have cleared up numerous passages, formerly erroneous or obscure. The real object which the

The Public Voice.

The detailed report of a public meeting in one of the influential western constituencies, will be found in another column.

It is a remarkable feature in these gatherings—now daily increasing in number—that the objects they have in view are supported with singular unanimity. Most of our parties unite in the only constitutional mode of securing their rights as electors, to demand the privilege of electing representatives in whom they can confide; and in inducing the appointment of a trustworthy Administration, which, if it shall have some experience to gain, may also have some character to preserve. An incident of the meeting in question, is peculiarly applicable to the present state of public affairs. Upon the second of these resolutions being moved, a second was called for, and immediately a voice in the assembly cried out,—"O never mind it! it's seconded by the whole crowd!" It matters little whether such meeting are attended by five hundred or a thousand voters; the fact is the objects are seconded "by the whole crowd." Not a single man of influence or standing comes forward to plead for delay, nor to avert condemnation. Conservative and Radical constituents, as one man, address their "well understood wishes" to the head of the Government. We soon shall see whether, or not, a deaf ear will be turned to them.—*Colonist.*

The New York *Intelligencer* says:—"We published yesterday an article from the London papers relative to another expedition proposed by the British Government to the Arctic regions to make final search for the remains of the official records of Sir John Franklin and his party, of which traces have at last been found. Dr. Kane has by common consent, even among the English navigators themselves, been looked to, as the head of this expedition, and has been tendered the command in the fullest and most flattering manner by the English Admiralty. He has therefore declined it; but the strong inducements held out in connection with lately renewed appeals from Lady Franklin, the officers of the British Geographical Society, and the Ministry, all combine towards inducing him to reconsider his answer and it may be that he is destined to again venture upon the perilous enterprise of settling forever the geography of the North Pole, while he performs the last offices for the lost navigators."

RAILWAY STATION INDICATOR.—A very ingenious piece of mechanism has been constructed by a conductor, on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, by which passengers are made aware of the name of each station at which the train stops, without the usual opening and slanting of doors for the admission of the brakeman's head to call out the name of the station. The benefits of this contrivance will be better felt in winter, when it is desirable to keep the doors closed. The instrument is contained in a small box, which is fastened inside the cars, so as to be easily seen by all the passengers, and the pulling of a wire connected with the machinery of the box, by the brakeman, strikes a bell, calling the attention of the passengers, and at the same instant the name of the next station is pushed forward on a dial plate. The dial-plate no doubt will find a place on all railroad cars.—*Hamilton Banner.*

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promoters of the Bible revision movement wish to accomplish, is doubtless to make the scriptures accord with their own sectarian views on certain points.

Coyley richly deserved the rebuke he met at Goderich. He is political falsehood personified. He advocated all sorts of pecuniary reform out of place, and had the most unblushing in his political profligacy when surrounded by his hirelings. Although in 1856 he did his very utmost to blacken those members who stood for U. C. representation by numbers, yet, in 1857-8 he thus addressed his electors at Huron:—"To the perfect equality of privilege in representation, and the exercise of political power, the government have tendered their ready assent."

We continue to receive despatches from the West corroborating the story in Kansas. The latest advices from St. Louis state that 3,500 Missourians were ready to enter the United States troops and the Territorial militia, were on the move. A dispatch from Chicago states that a party of Missourians had attacked the Quaker Mission, and commanded the inhabitants to deliver up their horses and leave the Territory. This demand was not complied with, and they were not able to enforce it. A Mr. Wm. C. Hooper, formerly of Kentucky, had been shot and secured by some Missourians. No demonstration had yet been made against Lawrence.

The Sherbrook Gazette of Saturday says:—"We learn from the mail carrier, from Meaginic, that a tremendous hail storm occurred at New Ireland and Somerset, on Monday evening last. The hailstones were as large as hens eggs, and completely covered the ground. Our informant tells us that he took up a mass of frozen hail a foot in diameter. A great deal of glass was broken. In the track of the storm where it was the heaviest, the grain and vegetables were completely destroyed. The force of the hailstones may be inferred from the fact that pumpkins the size of a hat-crown, were pierced through by them."

PROGRESS OF THE RAILWAYS.—The Grand Trunk track is now laid to within a short distance of the station here, and in another fortnight it will be laid to the gravel pits near St. Marys. It is possible that this fall the road will be opened for business on the first of October. The Buffalo and Lake Huron line is also being pushed along. A considerable portion of the track from Stratford eastward has been already laid, and if the weather proves favourable the entire permanent track will be completed, and the road in running order by October next.—[Stratford Beacon.]

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Persia.

New York, Sept. 3rd.
The Persia arrived at about eight o'clock this morning. She saw the Arabia at two p. m., on the 24th ult., bound to Liverpool. BREAKFAST.—The breakfast was materially in their remarks upon the state of the market. Weather unsettled, and a general advance continued taken place, making a rise of about 24 cents per bushel on wheat, 1 1/2 cents per bushel on flour, and 2 cents per barrel on corn.

England & Co., call the advance on wheat 1 1/2 cents per bushel, and the brokers' circular calling Indian corn, which had been excessively dull 3 1/2 higher.

The following are the quotations of Messrs. Maxwell & Co.:—Old white 10s a 100; new do. 10s 10 1/2 a 100; common red western 8s 2 1/2 a 100; prime Ohio flour 31s a 35s. Canadian 35s a 37s. Mixed corn 33s. Yellow 23s 6 1/2. White 33s 6 1/2 a 35s.

Richard & Co., report beef rather firmer, but quiet. Pork steady. Bacon slightly improved. Lard & butter quiet at 70s. American currencies are quoted nominal.

The British Parliament had been further prorogued until the 13th.

No political news, except that Disraeli's leadership was becoming established to his followers.

The London Times editorially approves of Mr. May's reasoning on the subject of piracy.

The Queen of Oude, mother of the deposed monarch, was in England, for the purpose of complaining of the East India Company.

Napoleon was at Biarritz. He is reported to be urging the claims of Prince Victor of the Kingdom of Naples, and to be considering what title to bestow upon the American descendants of Prince Jerome.

The harvest in France is considered fully an average one.

At Antwerp, on the 17th, there was brilliant celebration in honor of the 25 years' peaceful reign of the King of Holland.

From Spain there is nothing of importance; tranquillity prevailed.

The difficulty with Mexico was said to be still unsettled.

A doubtful report was current that France and England had addressed an ultimatum to the King of Naples, and that in the event of a refusal to comply with their demands, their representatives are immediately to quit the Kingdom.

The demands are stated to comprise a general amnesty and administrative and judicial reforms. The King is said to have consented, to some of the required concessions, but not to a satisfactory extent.

A desperate engagement had taken place between the crew of a Russian ship of war, and some Algerian pirates on the coast of Morocco. Eight of the former were killed and twenty wounded. The Prince Adalbert was wounded, and his side killed. The Russian light-house men had been carried the day before by an English ship of war, and delivered over to the authorities at Ouessant—who, however, merely permitted them to be landed and stated the affair may be settled by diplomacy.

The Russians were fiercely taking from the Circassians the ports they abandoned during the war.

They had captured Anapa.

The preparations for the coronation of the Czar on the 27th of September continued on a scale of great magnitude. It is to throw into the sea every former proceeding of a similar kind in Europe. The Emperor was to make his solemn entry into Moscow on the 25th of August.

A quantity of treasure, valued at \$150,000,—buried by the Russians in the Church of Sebastopol, had been dug up in safety, having escaped the vigilance of the Allies.

LATEST.
The London Money Market on Friday was steady, and free from uneasiness. Consols steady, closing at 93 1/2 and 94 for money.

NEW YORK MARKETS.
New York, September 3.
Flour 10s better, but demand not active. Sales 4,000 bbls., at \$5.85 a \$6.05 for common to choice; superfine 5s; \$6.10 a \$6.50 for extra; \$6.55 a \$6.40 for common superfine; \$6.50 a \$6.40 for extra; \$6.5

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

heretofore existing between the Copeland
and the Brewing and Farming business, and
the Grand Grange Brewery, under the firm of New
York, was this day dissolved by Mutual Con-
sent. All debts due and debts owing by the said
firm, which have been and paid on or before the
1st day of September, 1856.

[Signed] WM. MORTON,
CHARLES WRIGHT.
ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW, Witnesses.
March 24th, 1856.

J. 34

JAMES B. RYAN,
IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE
111 N. 3rd St. St. Louis, Mo.

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK

75; Yonge Street, Toronto.

HAS always on hand at the lowest rates, a general assortment of Hardware, consisting of the lot of Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanic's Tools and other Tools, House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.

TOOLS. TOOLS

Bench, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and Edged Tools, all kinds, saws, an assortment of best makers, Mortises and Boring Machines, complete, Ordered expressly for the retail trade, the best English, American and Canadian manufacture, together with other Goods required by Mechanics generally.

Sign of the large Knife and Fork.

Toronto, May 16, 1856.

 

NEW
FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of
East Guilfordbury, and the public generally,
that he has commenced business at
SHARON,
In the store lately occupied by Mr W. LOCKHART,
where he has on hand a large and well selected
stock of
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery, Clothing, Boots &c.**

India Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.
All of which he has spared no pains in selecting,
and has purchased them from the Cheapest Markets
—and marked them at such prices as cannot fail to
give general satisfaction.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
JOHN W. EDMAND.
Sharon, Nev. 1st, 1855. 11-23

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.
 Home Office Toronto,
 President, I. C. GRIND,
 Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.
DIRECTORS.
 GEORGE MITCHEL, W. HENDERSON,
 JAMES BEATTY, R. LEWIS,
 WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS,
 M. P. HAYES.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor,
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
in Newark, for the above Company, and will
give personal attention to parties desiring of effect-
ing Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 11-2

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION

NEWMARKET.
A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS
to be Sold adjoining the Railroad Station
at Newmarket, the property of GEORGE LOVAT,
Esq., well adapted for private Residences and
Public Buildings, on good rising ground, and
healthy situations.
For particulars apply to Dr. NASH, New-
market. Agent.

Newmarket, August 25, 1853. tf-3

**ESTATE OF THE LATE
Robert Kirkpatrick.**

THE Undersigned, duly appointed by law, to administer the Estate of her late husband, request all parties indebted to the said Estate to make payment *without delay*; and all parties, having claims against the said Estate, to present the same for payment, *without delay*.

(Signed) **MARY KIRKPATRICK,**
 Administratrix. d-1
 Newmarket, March 24, 1855.
 The Stock in Trade selling off at prime Cost.

Dr. JAS. MCCLINTOCK'S
NEW REMEDIES
 AND
 PATENT MEDICINES

FAMILY MEDICINES,
Prepared after 30 years' practice and scientific experiments. Late Prof. and Founder of Philadelphia College of Medicine, and Member of the principal Medical Colleges and Surgical Associations in the United States.

PECTORAL SYRUP
For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Diseases of the Throat.

The THROAT AND LUNGS
COUGH AND COLD MIXTURE
 For Recent Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup,
WHOOPIING COUGH REMEDY
 For Asthma and Whooping Cough, gives im-
 mediate Relief.
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL
 For a safe and speedy Cure of Diarrhœa, Chol-
 era Morbus, &c.
TONIC ALTERNATIVE SYRUP
 For Purifying and Cleansing the Blood.
 J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

For Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and giving Tonic
to the Stomach.
RHEUMATIC MIXTURE
For Internal use. Cures Rheumatism, Gout,
&c., &c.
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT
For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swelling,
FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, and
all Bilious Diseases.

VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS.
ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS
For Promoting a healthy action of the Liver
Stomach and Bowels.
D. SUTHERLAND, Agent, Newmarket.

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